

The Daily State Register.

CARSON CITY:
Thursday, Dec. 26, 1870.
INTRODUCTORY.

The subscribers of the late Carson Appeal to-day receive the paper under a new name, and under different management. The Daily State Register supersedes the journal which has long been so intimately associated with the growth and prosperity of Carson. Names are, of themselves, of but little importance. In making the change in the title of the paper we have mainly followed our personal fancy rather than for any special reason; still, marking, as this paper does, the beginning of a new chapter in the political history of Nevada, and the utterance of a different political tone in these columns, the change may not be considered inappropriate.

The original form of the paper has been considerably enlarged, enabling us to furnish a much larger amount of reading matter at each issue. We have made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company for the daily publication of the Eastern and Pacific Coast dispatches. Hereafter there will be no necessity for any resident of Carson, or vicinity, to send abroad for telegraphic intelligence. Whether it be war in Europe, politics in America, or the domestic news of our Coast, it will be reflected in every morning's type. A number of experienced correspondents in various portions of the State will frequently add to the value and interest of our columns. During the session of the Legislature we shall make up a copious record of the daily proceedings, placing it within the power of the constituents of every member to trace the course of their representative on the leading measures of the session, and to obtain an accurate idea of the general progress and tendency of legislation. Realizing that the value of a newspaper mainly depends on the fulness and reliability of its local intelligence, we shall give special attention to this department, photographing the passing events of each day as closely as they may transpire. The decisions of the Supreme Court will be published, and the proceedings of the United States Courts, Land Office, Mint, &c.; the Board of County Commissioners and all public offices will be carefully collated. In brief, we shall endeavor to hold a mirror up to the times and to catch events in their coming and going, that the State Register may be of interest to its readers and creditable to the Capitol.

To successfully accomplish this purpose, of course we are subjected to many additional expenditures—much more than any other journal heretofore published in Carson. We trust that our efforts to approach as near as our limited means will permit to a higher standard of newspaper value will be appreciated, and that we may be met by a corresponding spirit by the citizens of this county and of the State. Whatever glory may have once been associated with journalistic supervision has long since departed, and as for profit, there is usually little enough. The character of a newspaper must depend upon the support which it receives. A town of this importance ought to sustain a daily of these dimensions, with the dispatches. We shall give it a fair trial, trusting that it will be sufficiently to the interest of the town to make it our interest to increase our facilities in the same direction rather than to curtail them.

This much for business. Politically the State Register will be thoroughly Democratic. Newspapers, like individuals, must have their politics. However it may be with men, there is no political half-way house for them. If there were we should be indisposed to occupy it. No journal which attempts to carry water on both shoulders, and to blow hot and cold with the same breath, can expect to long retain the confidence of its readers. In the journalistic world there is but little use for political enunciations. Entertaining sincere and earnest political convictions ourselves, we shall take occasion from time to time to express them, courteously but unequivocally; feeling assured from experience that in doing so, as much as we may lose by disagreement with our sentiments we shall be compensated by respect for opinions honestly entertained and frankly expressed. With us Democracy and a true republican government are synonymous terms. So far as we depart from the original idea upon which this government was established by its founders we depart from a government of the People. Thomas Jefferson's messages construing those ideas and principles admit of no amendment. This country needs no new principles, but only a return to a strict adherence to those which gave us half a century of freedom regulated by law—of peace, union, and prosperity. We have no sympathy with that policy which would subtract political power from the people, and our local governments, to vest it in a distant and unbridled Central head. We find ourselves in unison with that great national organization whose success carries with it the destruction of that vulgar, unbridled tyranny which has brought up upon high places—of that

corruption inseparable from long-lived power—of that system of sectional legislation which under the pretext of protection robs two thirds of the entire people for the special benefit of the remainder—of that gigantic compilation of taxation which continues to stretch out its innumerable arms, like Victor Hugo's monster of the sea, to grasp and suck out the life of every form of human industry to gratify the vanity of an ambitious Secretary—to military interference with State elections and State Courts, to crush out and warp the will of the people to official compliance—to that squandering of the public lands and the special fostering of gigantic incorporations, exposing entire states and people to the soulless mercy of powers unknown to the laws—to that policy which reduces the workingman of the country to the position of serf slavishly serving side by side with the degraded and degrading hordes of Asia—to all the long train of abuses and usurpations which have sometimes made every thoughtful lover of free institutions almost despair of his country. In advocating these reforms, whether by State or Congressional legislation we shall act with that organization which has made this a distinctive issue, and through which it can alone be effected. Neither aspiring to any position of leadership, nor intending to blindly follow the heedless lead of others, connected with no clique or personal interest, we shall give expression of our views on all public matters, political or otherwise, as may seem to us right and proper.

NEXT TUESDAY.

We publish in another column a communication relative to the much disputed question as to the proper day for the inauguration of the State officers. This subject has been recently very fully discussed both in private and official circles. The matter is susceptible of a good argument on either side, but the weight of the argument appears to be decidedly with those who hold that the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January is the date intended by the Constitution. Such now appear to be the opinion of most of those who have closely investigated the subject, including Gov. Blaisdel, Attorney General Clarke, Secretary Noteware and other State officers. Any other construction leads to numberless absurdities, contradictions, and inconveniences, some of which are briefly alluded to in the article. The Constitution provides that the Governor "shall hold his office for four years from the time of his installation, and until his successor shall be qualified." Another section provides that the first State officers elected under the State organization "shall continue in office until the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January, 1867," etc. Governor Blaisdel was installed on the said "first Tuesday after the first Monday of January, 1867," which fell, in that year, on the 8th. Does the installation date from the day of the week, or the day of the month? The fact that the Constitution itself ignores the day of the month, but expressly names the day of the week—"the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January"—is very conclusive evidence of the intent of the framers of the State Constitution. "The first Tuesday after the first Monday in January" of this year falls on the 3d. We see no cause therefore for any postponement of the ceremonies beyond that date; and we understand from good authority that such is the view of the principal State officials and of the members of the Legislature, and that consequently the inauguration will come off next Tuesday.

STEWART'S MINING BILL.

A copy of the bill recently introduced in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Stewart relative to the location of mining claims, will be found on the outside. So far as we have observed, it does not meet with general favor. The provision to extend the width of the claims to 600 feet, 300 on each side of the center of the ledge, and to follow all the lodes which come to the surface, to any depth, even though they pass beyond the vertical lines of the sides of the claim, will not meet the approbation of the miners generally in the new districts. The Reese River Reveille denounces the bill bitterly, claiming that had such a law been in force when that section was discussed "the whole of the paying ground of the district would have been owned by a couple of companies, and Austin, instead of being a town with a population of 2,000 souls, containing fine church edifices and elegant dwellings, would be a one-horse mining camp with a few miners' huts." It is of the opinion that the same disastrous consequences would have followed at Eureka, Mineral Hill, White Pine and other new districts. The Reveille argues with some show of reason that "a company once protected by Government in the possession of a piece of mineral ground 600 feet in width by 3,000 feet in length, would take its own time in developing it. Nor would it do much good to the prospectors, as without means to work their ground, they would have to sell it to capitalists at their own price. And this, we opine, is the very object Senator Stewart has in view. Such a policy as he recom-

mends would place this portion of the country in the hands of a few rich companies. This is contrary to the genius of our institutions, and is the very thing our miners most desire to guard against. Matters are tending that way enough now without the help of legislation. The interest of nine-tenths of the people demands that Senator Stewart's bill be rejected."

WHEN TO INAUGURATE THE STATE OFFICERS.

The Territorial Enterprise in an article published last week took the ground that the Governor and other State officers could not be installed into office before the 9th of January—that being four years from the date of the installation of their predecessors. This is true if we consider the official year as corresponding to the calendar year; for it is a matter of record that the present officers were installed into office on the 8th day of January 1867, and that day in 1871, falling on Sunday, following out the rule of law, the 9th would be the day for the installation of the new officers. The Enterprise bases its argument mainly upon the following clause in the Constitution: "Article 5 Sec. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified elector at the time and places of voting for members of the Legislature, and shall hold his office for four years from the time of his installation and until his successor shall be qualified." Section 17 of the same article applies in the same manner to the Lieut. Governor. Sec. 19, same article, makes the same reference to the offices of Secretary of State, Treasurer, Controller, Surveyor General and Attorney General. Sec. 16, Article 17 (schedule) says: "At the general election in A. D. 1866, and thereafter, the term of Senators shall be for four years from the day next succeeding such General Election, and members of the Assembly for two years from the day succeeding such General Election."

Article 5 fixes the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court at six years from the first Monday in January—and of the District Judge four years from the first Monday in January. Now let us see what the Constitution meant by years; for as a rule of law, where a clause in the Constitution is susceptible of two antagonistic constructions, the one preserving the spirit should prevail. There are several kinds of years; for instance, the astronomical year, the calendar year, and the official year. The astronomical year contains three hundred and sixty-five days and nearly six hours. The calendar year contains but three hundred and sixty-five days, except Bisextile year when it contains one more. The State of New York found it necessary to fix the number of days constituting an official year, at three hundred and sixty-five, and of a half year at one hundred and eighty-two; yet the latter does not equal the half of the former by half a day. It is evident therefore that the framers of the Constitution did not refer to any particular number of days, hours or minutes, as constituting the year; but to the official year, in which, according to the decision of the Scotch Courts, the year and day are to be reckoned, not by the number of days which go to make up the year, but by "the return of the day of the next year, which bears the same denomination." Now what does that mean? Does it mean the 8th day, or does it mean the Tuesday next after the first Monday? If the former, then in the case of many officers, the members of the Legislature for instance, as will be seen by the clause in the Constitution referred to, the election may take place on the 9th of November, and the members then elected hold office; if Senators, four years from the 10th; their successors may be elected on the 3rd of November, four years from that time, and hold their offices from the 4th of November, six days before the expiration of the terms of their predecessors. In that case, supposing the Legislature to be in session, would it be contending that the old members could continue in office? If so, then certainly the new members are entitled under the express provisions of the Constitution to take their seats in the Legislature. With this construction the Legislature must be represented by double the number allowed by the Constitution. The same rule will apply to the Supreme Judges and also the District Judges. The terms of all are liable to lap from one to seven days.

Again, taking the theory of the Enterprise, if we count the days why not the hours, minutes and seconds—for the astronomical year is really the only true year. If the true spirit of the Constitution is taken, certainly Governor Bradley is entitled to be installed into office on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in January, and if Governor Blaisdel could hold till the 9th, then the State might be blessed with two Governors for six days, in direct violation of the Constitution. Lieutenant Governor Denver, and all the other State officers, would be entitled to be installed into office on the same day the Governor is. We would have two presiding officers over the Senate, and all the State officers duplicated. Suppose Governor Bradley had met with some accident on his way to the Capitol, causing a delay until the first of March in his inauguration, would it follow that he could hold his office four years from that time? or that all the State officers elected at the last election should wait until that date to be installed into their offices, and that they would hold for four years thereafter?

The Gold Hill News even claimed that the Legislature could not convene until the 9th of January. The Constitution fixes the first Monday in January as the day on which the Legislature shall convene, and the true spirit, meaning, and common sense of that instrument harmonizes all the other branches of the State government with the legislative. What sense would there be, supposing Lieutenant Governor Slingerland be dead, removed or resigned, in the Senate holding their sessions eight days without a presiding officer? Denver cannot be installed into office under the Constitution before Bradley, and the Senate is required to meet eight days before it could have a presiding officer or legally transact any business whatsoever.

Ex. The whole number of copper and nickel cents now accumulated by the several Post Offices in this country is estimated at \$4,000,000.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

(SPECIAL TO THE CARSON DAILY STATE REGISTER, BY THE WESTERN UNION LINE.)

DATES TO DECEMBER 28.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Complaining.
LONDON, December 28.
Chausey complains bitterly of the conduct of the Prussians, and denies being actuated by motives of revenge.
Foraging—After Woerden.
St. Calais was visited by the Prussians, who left after a requisition.
Bourbaki is said to be proceeding against Woerden.
Gay Paris—A Sortie.
New York, December 28.

A special dispatch from Versailles, the 22d, shows that Paris yet retains some of her old brilliancy. Business day is conducted gaily as usual; cabs and omnibuses ply the streets, and the shop windows display goods as in former times.

The sortie a few days ago was held in its compilation but feeble in execution. There were 100,000 men engaged, besides gunboats and upward of twenty batteries, without counting the guns in the earthworks. The German losses were insignificant.

Cold Weather in France.

LONDON, December 28.
Faidherbe announces that owing to the intense cold, he will camp his troops near Arras, awaiting a more favorable moment for the prosecution of movements.

Bombarding Noncombatants.

The Prussians cannonaded St. Calais and then entered the place, committing disorders. Chausey sent a protest to the Prussian General and issued an order to-day to his troops, saying he had warned the Prussians against such horrible actions committed against unarmed places and people who had been humane to the Prussian sick and wounded.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Motley Vindicates Himself.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.
Motley, ex-Minister to the Court of St. James, has written a letter in vindication of his course in England.

COAST DISPATCHES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.

It has been reported on the streets to-day that Treadwell & Co., had failed. On inquiry I find that Ames' Plow Company failed. There is a petition in the U. S. District Court of Massachusetts, to put Treadwell & Co., in bankruptcy, and is pending decision. On application an injunction was issued to restrain them from selling or otherwise disposing of their property. This injunction, served here to-day, practically suspends their business.

The steamer Pelican has been substituted for the Pacific on the Northern California Coast route, and will sail for Eureka on Saturday morning.

The Grand Benefit at Woodward's Gardens, for different public charities to-day, is an immense success, 10,000 tickets have been sold at from twenty-five cents to a dollar each, and the attendance is something almost unprecedented.

The sailing of the steamer California for Portland has been deferred until Saturday.

There are only three German vessels now in port, one of which, the Enrique, is loading wheat for Europe.

Stocks are quite active, with free sales of Savage, Charlot, Crown Point, Yellow Jacket, Belcher, Hidden Treasure, &c.; Crown Point, \$16½; Belcher, \$9½; Overman, \$3½; Yellow Jacket, \$47; Kentuck, \$33; Savage, \$51; Charlot, \$77; Meadow Valley, \$27½; seg. Belcher, \$34; Eureka Consolidated, \$15½; Gould & Curry, \$49; Imperial, \$2½; Chollar, \$71¼; Hale & Norcross, \$106.

The collections taken up at the pedestrian match on Monday, have been swelled to nearly \$1,700.

The Pneumatic Gas Company's new works on Mare Island have been officially accepted by the United States Government.

The District Attorney of Alameda County is to town to-day summoning witnesses to go before the Grand Jury of that county in the matter of the murder of A. P. Crittenden by Mrs. Laura Fair. The question of jurisdiction is still unsettled, but it appears quite likely that the trial will take place in Alameda County.

Walter B. Turner, late treasurer in the Oxford Melodeon, died suddenly this morning.

FROM STOCKTON.

STOCKTON, December 28.
Jno. Sullivan, alias Pat Dangra, arrested to-day charged with having burglariously entered Heck & Co.'s store, last Saturday night, and stealing a quantity of eggs and turkeys.

A stable owned by G. Berry was destroyed by fire last night with 3 horses, a quantity of hay, feed, harnesses and wagon. Loss \$2,000. Supposed work of an incendiary.

FROM SAN DIEGO.

SAN DIEGO, December 28.
Tucson dates are to the 23d. The freight train of Tully & Co., en route to Camp Goodwin, when about 30 miles east of Tucson was attacked during a snow storm on the morning of

the 18th, by a large party of Indians. After a sharp fight, during which Martin Rivera was killed and two others wounded, the Indians left with 37 head of oxen. The wounded men were brought to Tucson.
On the 10th a band of Indians made a raid on a herd of cattle belonging to Duncan & Co., at San Pedro, crossing and succeeded in capturing and escaping with the whole band.

FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, Dec. 28.
News from Peace River is encouraging. Large quantities of goods, and hosts of miners are preparing to leave for there early in the spring, via Frazer River Route.

"CHECK."

Is not the boast of Tom Fitch, that the Radicals would turn over to their successors a bankrupt State; not a cent of money in the treasury and poor prospects of getting any there, sufficient proof that there was a general necessity for a change?—[San Francisco Examiner.]

We believe that the assertion that Tom Fitch made such a boast is false; and no man of sense believes that the author of the canard has the cheek to claim that he can prove what he has stated. But of course that is all right with the Examiner, which feeds on falsehood and calumny, and is never so happy as when gloating over the defeat of a political enemy.—[Nevada State Journal.]

We find the above going the rounds of the press, and being ourselves the author of the "canard" referred to, we assure the unbeliever of the State Journal that we have "the check to claim." Mr. Fitch did publicly declare on the steps of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, in the town of Elko, that "though defeated in this contest, the Republicans have the satisfaction of leaving the State to the Democracy with a bankrupt treasury and a ruined credit." If proof were necessary, we could easily produce sufficient testimony from a half-dozen Republicans and Democrats who heard the language, to convince the State Journal that it sometimes requires less "check" to assert a fact than it does to brazenly deny something which it knows nothing about.

After all, why should the Republican papers so eagerly deny this statement? Is it not true? and is it not known to be true by every person conversant with the present condition of the State finances? And if true, why should not Mr. Fitch be allowed to declare the truth? The State Journal might with equal propriety ask the State Controller and Treasurer to suppress their official reports next week, and to ask Mr. Schooling to prepare a safe to receive all the moneys which ought to be in the treasury and are not there.

MARRIED.

In this city, 28th inst., by Judge Waltz, Ah Hing to Miss Toy Woon, both of the Flowery Kingdom. No cards—no cake—no sabs.

L. H. DYER'S DAILY LINE OF STAGES.

FAST FREIGHT!

FROM—

CARSON CITY TO RENO.

ON AND AFTER DATE, STAGES WILL leave the Ormsby House, Carson City, for Reno, At 8 O'clock P. M.

RETURNING:

Will Leave Reno for Carson

On the arrival of Passenger Trains, At 1 O'clock A. M.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Fast Freight Leaves Carson

DAILY AT 8 O'CLOCK A. M.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE RENO AT 1 O'CLOCK A. M.

Shippers will please mark freight CARE L. H. DYER, RENO, NEV.

L. H. DYER, Proprietor.

M. O'Connell, Agent, Carson City.

Carson City, December 27th, 1870. de29 tf

R. O. GUERADO, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PAINT BRUSHES, Fancy Articles and Perfumery.
ALSO, GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS.
NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE, CARSON STREET, CARSON CITY.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE PERSONAL THANKS OF MR. J. and Mrs. Cory and those of the children in their care, are due to the friends whose generous kindness made Christmas merry at the "Orphans' Home."
B. B. CORY,
Supt. State Orphans' Home.

INAUGURATION

BALL!

The Citizens of Nevada

WILL GIVE A

GRAND BALL

At Moore & Parker's Hall,

CARSON CITY,

On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 3d, 1871,

IN HONOR OF THE INAUGURATION OF

GOV. L. R. BRADLEY.

Committee of Arrangements.

James M. Thompson, George L. Gibson, Guy Thorpe, John Fiek, R. E. Kelly.

Invitation Committee.

GENESBY COUNTY.

Hon. H. G. Blaisdel, Hon. Jas. F. Slingerland, A. C. Ellis, Hon. Jas. F. Lewis, J. M. Benton, Hon. B. C. Whitman, Col. A. Curry, Hon. J. Neely Johnson, Don't G. Corbett, Hon. E. H. Hillier, Hon. J. A. Burlingame, Hon. M. R. Kistner, Gen. R. M. Clarke, Joseph Rosenstock, John E. Cheney, Wm. Patterson, Joseph H. Cowing, Judge S. H. Wright, M. B. Dow, Hon. C. N. Noteware, J. C. Dorsey, Victor A. Muller, S. H. Day, O. W. G. Ferris, John G. Fox, E. D. Sweeney, M. C. Gardner, Thomas Wells, Peter Carvannugh, Don't G. Kitzmeyer, John Q. Moore, E. Walker, James Fraser, Hon. A. D. Treadway, L. P. Frisbie, N. M. Gellerson, J. Martin Reese, Samuel Hodgkinson, W. D. Keyser, George O. Lyon, T. B. Winston, S. Abrahamson, H. S. Mason, David McGowan, S. T. Swift, Isaac McConnell, Hon. B. H. Meder, S. A. Newsers, H. R. Mighels, H. P. Phillips, Jas. A. Mandelbaum, John Roser, H. F. Rice, M. Y. Stewart, Jacob Klein, Hon. T. D. Edwards, Jacob Trobner, W. D. Turryson, George Tully, Y. D. Turner, T. J. Edwards, George W. Chedle, H. H. H. Bence, John B. Buckley, Dr. J. D. Thompson, Dr. Waters, Dr. Colton, George D. Fryer, Cyrus Adams, J. P. Winnie, O. P. Willis, A. Lewis, John Driesbach, Dr. George Munckton, C. B. McClellan, W. J. Madge, Sam. Hyatt.

STOKY COUNTY.

Hon. F. A. Trille, Hon. Thos. H. Williams, Judge R. H. Taylor, C. C. Pendergast, H. R. Mitchell, Gen. John B. Waters, J. T. Goodman, Jonas Seeley, Major Farron, Hon. J. C. Corrie, Judge B. S. Mesick, Geo. C. C. Batterman, Thomas Sanderland.

WHITE PINE COUNTY.

Judge Frank Tilford, John Wagner, Hon. Thomas J. Tount, William B. Thurnberg, Major O'Keefe.

CHURCHILL COUNTY.

William Hill, Hon. William C. Grimes.

ELKO COUNTY.

Hon. Frank Proctor, S. B. Wyman, Col. James C. Dow.

LANDER COUNTY.

Don Patterson, Hon. E. S. Davis, Charles Epler, Henry W. Butler.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Gov. John C. Fall, Hon. O. K. Stempley.

YANOLIN COUNTY.

George S. Sawyer, Henry Rives.

EMERALDA COUNTY.

Judge William M. Boring Judge Wm. M. Seawell, Hon. Lewis Doros, John Wheeler.

LEON COUNTY.

Robert West, John Powell, Jr.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Dr. Black, P. H. Clayton, Warren Wason, John Williams.

WARREN COUNTY.

Thomas E. Haydon, James Roberts.

Reception Committee.

James M. Thompson, O. A. F. Gilbert, M. M. Gaige, D. B. Magee, Henry Day, Thos. A. Hale.

Floor Managers.

Joseph B. Cowen, J. E. Dealey, George A. Tyrrell, Harry Peters, Capt. Wallace, H. S. Mason, Henry A. Rhodes, George I. Lammie.

Floor Director,

R. C. Guirado.

Tickets, (including supper,) \$10.00

A GENERAL INVITATION EXTENDED.